REMARKS/ARGUMENTS

Favorable reconsideration of this application as presently amended and in view of the following remarks is respectfully requested.

Claims 2-4 and 8-12 are presently active in this case. Claims 1 and 5-7 have been canceled, Claims 2-4 have been amended, and Claims 8-12 have been added by way of the present amendment.

In the outstanding Office Action, Claim 2 was rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph, for being indefinite; and Claims 1-7 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 5,040,131 to Torres in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,243,858 to Mizoguchi et al., and U.S. Patent No. 5,625,823 to Debenedictis et al.

Regarding the rejection of Claim 2 under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph, Applicants have amended Claim 2 to clarify that that respective memories of the at least one component are physically portable and configured to be connected directly to the microcomputer. No new matter has been added. Consequently, no further objection on this basis is anticipated.

Briefly recapitulating, the present invention is directed to a universal graph compilation system. To that end, the present invention (Claim 8) includes a man-machine interface in communication with a compiler and configured to generate a graph. The man machine interface includes a spreadsheet associated with a library of graphical symbols and codes which correspond with the graphical symbols. The man machine interface further includes a syntactic and semantic checker configured to use the codes corresponding to the graphical symbols to check whether the syntactic and semantic rules of the generated graph have been complied with. The syntactic and semantic analysis of the graphs is tailored to each type of graphical representation and to each associated semantic. Therefore, the present invention is a universal graph compilation tool. See page 2, lines 1-3 of the specification.

Page 3 of the Official Action asserts that <u>Torres</u> discloses a man machine interface comprising a spread sheet associated with a library of graphical symbols. However, Applicants respectfully point out that <u>Torres</u> fails to disclose that the library further includes codes which correspond with the graphical symbols. Further, the Official Action asserts at page 6 that "a computer implementing the spread sheet of <u>Torres</u>, <u>Mizoguchi</u>, and <u>Debenedictis et al.</u> is considered a 'universal graph compilation system,' like that of the present application...." Applicants respectfully traverse that assertion. Applicants point out that neither <u>Torres</u>, <u>Mizoguchi</u> or <u>Debenedictis et al.</u> disclose a syntactic and semantic checker which utilizes codes stored in a library to make a syntactic and semantic analysis of a generated graph. Consequently, neither <u>Torres</u>, <u>Mizoguchi</u> or <u>Debenedictis et al.</u> provides a universal graph compilation tool. Rather, these patents merely disclose a method to use a spread sheet which utilize graphical symbols. However, none of these patents teach a syntactic and semantic checker configured to use codes corresponding to the graphical symbols.

Finally, pages 7 and 8 of the Official Action assert that the spreadsheets of <u>Torres</u>, <u>Mizoguchi</u>, and <u>Debenedictis et al.</u> are associated with compilers which inherently have a syntactic and semantic checker as is known in the art. Applicants respectfully traverse that assertion. Applicants point out that compilers may have a syntactic and semantic checker. However, compilers do not inherently make syntactic and semantic checks based on codes stored in a library, wherein graphical symbols are stored in correspondence with the codes used to make the syntactic and semantic check.

Consequently, the present invention (Claim 8) is not believed to be anticipated or rendered obvious by <u>Torres</u> when considered alone or in combination with <u>Mizoguchi</u> and <u>Debenedictis et al</u>.

In light of the above discussion, it is respectfully submitted that Claim 8 is patentably distinguishable from the applied patents, and the dependent Claims 2-4 and 9-12 are therefore also patentably distinguishable from the applied patents.

Consequently, in view of the present amendment, no further issues are believed to be outstanding in the present application, and the present application is believed to be in condition for formal allowance. An early and favorable action is therefore respectfully requested.

Respectfully submitted,

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